The National Intelligencer contains a revew of Grant's campaign, written with considerable capdor, and evidently by a person who was present with the army, and probably held a prominent position. It professes not to give the losses on both sides, yet it does give those on the Yankee side, as they were stated by their newspapers; that is to say, it admits sometimes half, and sometimes about oncthird, of the truth. Yet as things are, having, probably, no better resource for information. than Stanton's telegrams, and considering that it comes from a Yankee, the story is told, as we have said, with tolerable fairness. It begins with the day on which Grant broke up his camp te cross the Rapid Ann; that is, on the 3d of May It admits a loss on the 6th of May of 15,000 men, from which we may. fairly infer that the a tual loss was fully 25 .-000. Here the misstatement of the Yankee press is repeated when it is said that, at day. light on the '7th General Lee was retreating in good order to Spotsylvania Courthouse. General Lee was not retreating. He was fols lowing the movement of Grant, who, having lost, according to the statement of the Yankee newspapers-admitted by this author to be correct but believed by us to be an underestimate of at least one-third-35 000 men. drew off his whole left wing and the greater part of his centre, and was endeavoring to anticipate Lee by taking possession of Spot-sylvania Courthouse. Lee foltowed him, which would not have beer the case had he himself been executing a movement in retreat, not quick enough to prevent him from taking possession of the ground, but soon eneigh to drive him from it before he had succeeded in fortifying it to any great extent. Lee would never have left the Wilderness had Grant remained bofore it; and the latter left it because he found himself utterly unable to drive Lee from his position. Thus early in the campaign be had failed in his grand object, which was to turn Lee's right, attack him on that flank, and force him to fight with his back to the mountains. . There can be no doubt, from all the information we have been able to obtain, that Grant lost in the battles of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7 h of May, at least fifty thousand men. The Yankee papers, as we have seen, admitted a loss of thirty five thousand, and this writer, as we have also seen, endorses the admission. On the 10th of May the writer admits a loss

of 10,000 men, while no Confederate officer places it as high as 30 000. It was, we saspect, about 25,000. Contrary alike to the strong logic of facts and to the inferences of in the morning surprised the division of General Edward Johnson and captured several thousand men. Yet he himself acknowledges | est day in all my life. Will you let me speak that they were afterwards repulsed, and that a word to dese men lying here?' said he to all attempts to regain possession were folied with the most tremendous slaughter ever experienced in this war. On the 18 h, the battie was renewed along the whole line and the Yankees were everywhere repulsed. On this occasion they lost, the reviewer says, 1,200 men; we may say, about 3,000. He des not tel the reason why the attack was comparatively so feeble, and the Yankee loss compara tively so small. We must do it for him. It was because the Yankee soldiers could not be My master has told me nothing but death was brought up to the scratch any longer. The a gwine to part me and them. And he k pt tremendous lessons of the 6th, 10th and 12th his word wid the old man. And never did had not been lost upon them. They had lost all heart, and were no longer the men they from me in dis manuer. But you has taken were in the beginning of the campaign.

Wilderness, to drive Lee from his position; 'em aginst a tree." The prisoners denied and having done so he took himself off in having killed the children. "Your people strict pursuance of Dogberry's advice. Here, done it," said the old man, "You was among according to this writer, commenced his grand | them-I blame you all. You dragged my ele flanking operations, which consisted in retreat- woman along when she could'nt walk, till she ing from before a position he had been unable to carry and attempting to place his army | de judgment day. An' you would have carried between Lee and Richmond. In this of | we along till I dropped dead in my tracks, if course, he tailed again. On the North Anna our soldiers had'nt run ye back, and by the river he found Lee still in his front; still in- help of my master in Heaven, I've got away. terposing between him and Richmond; still You robbed my master of all he had, you inready to fight, and still determined to force | suit my young misses until dey cry like chilhim to fight, if he would obtain the prize he dren, you drag off the old man with his wifsought, at every disadvantage. He had al- and children when dere is no Southern soldiers ready lost, according to the statement of the about; but when day comes on ye, ye rues, Yankee papers, seventy-thousand men; in and dats how I got away. You call yourself point of fact; his losses had reached one hun- de frien' of de nigger, but the Lord only dred thousand, and these were the very knows you'se the bitterest enemies I has ever flower of his army. He had been reinforced seen. I never know'd before why my young while in Spotsylvania by twenty five thousand | marsa went off to the wars. My poor young good troops, the larger portion of which had masters, two of them was brought back in a aiready been expended. He had been jein- box, and we laid them in the graves; now I forced by Butler with twenty thousand. He knows what dey fight for; dey fight for demhad received forty thousand from Onio and dat pursed em, and took care of em when other States, but they were mere hundred days' men. We'may, there'ore, safely say that now, how de Yankee goir g to treat de poor nigger, having crossed the Pamunkey, opened Mc- but de poor nigger never know'd till now."-Clellan's old line of communication with West | And turning to the sentinel said-"My dear Point, and set himself down at Cold Harbor, master, never lay down your gun till dese men he was not more than one-half as strong as he is driv from our homes, on the old nigger will was before he crossed the Rapidan. With | gray for you as long as be lives, Tell all de this diminished force he was still facing Lee Southern soldiers not to gin up; it dey do the behind his breastworks with treeps reinferced | whole country is gone. Tell dem de unjust and in the highest spirits, and he was compelled to get him out of his way or abandon all thought of entering Richmond by that line, on which, however, he had promised "to fight it out if it took him all summer." But three days of summer were gone,, when on the 3d of June, he made his last attack on the north side upon Lee, and was repused with greater slaughter than he bad ever yet met with. The two armies remained opposite to I se a going home to die" He then moved each other for several days, when Grant flank- off, and looking around to the prisoners said : ed himself over James river, General Lee not "I hope I shall never see you again." Thus attempting to interrupt him. "On the 11th ended a scene calculated to melt a heart of of May," says the reviewer, "after six days of heavy fighting on the overland route, General Grant had written to the Secretary know it to be true. War, 'I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer.' On the 14th June, just a month aferwards, and when the summer was only two weeks old, he had thened his back on this line, and the Army of the Potemac, at low-townsman, Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., least what remained of its original number | Assistant Adjutant General; with the rank of on the day when it took up the blood march across the country from Fredericksburg, was set down by its commander on the bank of that river, from which it was removed by General Halleck in 1862, and when it might have been replaced by General Grant long before the 14th of June in the present summer, and that too without the less & a man, if he had chosen to convey it there in transports of his promotion .- Millon Chronicle.

IE DAILY CONFEDERAG

OLD SERIES,

instead of marching overland, where every lest of its progress was marked with precious blood-the blood of trained and brave and

skillful veterans." After announcing this singular circumstance, the reviewer pauses to inquire into the causes which led to the choice of the overland route He mentions three, which have been conjectured by various persons: First-complaisance to the President, whose favorite route this was well known to be. This is rejected as at variance with the well-established character of Grant for independence, &c .-Second-General Grant expected to overpower and beat General Lee so badly that his trops would be too much demoralized to defend Richmond. This, we suspect, was the true reason for choosing the overland route. It shows that be had under estimated his enemy, which is not characteristic of an able general. Third-ty this route it was supposed Washington would always remain covered -The force of that reason is entirely destroyed by Grant's exodus across the river, which leaves no force at all between Washington and Lee's army.

We have roose for very little more The writer says that the offensive movements against Petersburg were suspended because Grant was entirely exhausted, but doubts whether he will be allowed to rest.

The writer admits that the campaign has been a stupendous failure .- Richmond Dispatch.

For the Confederate. Cavalry Raid Incidents.

(CONCLUDED.)

On returning, Gen. Lee did not keep close up in pursuit, his horses being almost exhausted: It was no unusual thing, in our homeward march, to meet a large number of negroes, some riding, others on foot-some who had gone off of their own accord and others who had been forced off, but all concurring in the opinion that it was a bad business to follow the Yankees; and almost every one declared that the Yankees were drowning and killing by other means, many of the negro children who could not walk. I witnessed. of course, nothing of this sort myself, but give it to the public as the servants gave it to me. uttering, at the same time, heavy imprecations against their unfeeling deceivers. One instance of their cruelty, parrated by an old of 10 000 men. We may, therefore, conclude servant named Bob, to some yankee prisoners, that the real loss was at least 15 000. We in my hearing, carries with it the semblance. have never seen a Confederate officer who es- of truth. Old uncle Bob had been forced timated it at less than 20 000. The same away and made to walk more than a hundred may be said of the 12th of May, on which miles, and being now well nigh starved to day the Yankees and this writer admits a loss | death. After his escape from them near Stony Creek, and while returning to his home, he rates their loss at less than 20,000, and many met with some prisoners above Dinwiddie C. II., who were resting in the shade. He made a polite bow to the sentinel guarding the prisoners, and asked him if he might rest there. common sense, the reviewer claims a substan- Permission was of comise given him, so he sat find victory this day, because Hancock's corps, down, lo king dejected and almost exhausted. "You reem tired, uncle," the sentinel kinkly

remarked. "Oh, my master, dis is the dark-

the sentinel. 'Say what you please," returned the sentinel. He raised up, and fixing a withering glance udon the prisoners, said: You men has been my ruin. I cannot call ve giatlemen, for no gintleman would treat a poor old nigger as ye have treated me. I'se an old man-seventy long years has I seen. I has hurt nobody. I has been at peace wid my master, my fellow servants and my God. I has lived fifty year wid my wife and children. 'speck to see my old 'oowan and children took her off aginst her will, ye diagged off my chil-Grant failed here, as he had failed at the dien, and o hen dey could'at walk, ye killed died in the swamp, and I'll testifier agin ye at dey was children; dey know'd all de time cause is curse l of de Lord. Please excuse me. young master; I'se almost distracted When I think of going back where my master's house and overy thing he had was burned up, my old woman and children gone, never to come back again, dis heart almost breaks." Then taking the sentinel by the hand, and raising his eyes to Heaven, while tears streamed from his eyes, he said - " farewell, may God bless you! stone. This is net an isolated case; but I give it because I witnessed it myself and

> We are pleased to record the fact that Governor Vance has appointed our esteemed fel-First Lentenant. The appointment was made several months since. Mr. Thompson has been for some time connected with the Adjustant General's office-Roll of Honor Department, and it will be highly gratifying to his numerous friends in this vicinity to hear

RALEIGH, N. C., TÜESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND CON-GRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE

STATES. Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Vir-ginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 1864, and ended on Tuesday, the four-

teenth day of June, 1864. [No. 12.]-Joint resolution to allow sick and wounded officers of the army transportation to their homes and hospital accommodations.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That sick and wounded officers on leave, upon certificates of a board be allowed transportation to their to their commands, as in the ca on furlough; the indulgence he continue in force for ninety day

meeting of G. ngress.

Resolved, further, That sofficers of the naval and in entitled to enter any ho and rations

Approved May 17, 186 [No. 13.]—Joint resolut sitions, principles and purposes of the C rate States in relation to the existing the United States.

WHEREAS, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially the heroic sacrifices of the gallant army in the d, that no means consistent with a proper self respect, and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and pur-poses by which they are actuated; therefore—

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issuefi in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof, to be transmitted to our commis-sioners abroad, to the end that the same may be

laid before foreign governments:

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate

States of America relative to the existing war

with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their re ponsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deem the present a fitting occason to deciare the principles, the sentiments, and the purposes by which they have been, and are still, actunted. They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free justitutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by cersing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.

The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity without denger of having our motives misinterpresed, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly scutiment, or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeat d and disastrous checks foreshadowing ultimate disconfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the applied of the Confederacy, has already met with, are our a continuation of the same providential suc cesses for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain beasting, but in hundle acknowledgement of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources, and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health of property, of life itself, rather independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has oled long enough, that tears and blood and treasure enough, have been expended in a bootless undertaking covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despetism engendered in an aggressive warfare apon the liberties of another and kindred people ? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverence in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of iberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitional freedom, by the lawlessness of usurped power? These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted, before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of Omniscient justice. of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America. On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by parties, that government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them, and, in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their

sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrende ed, and the pretension of applying to independent communities. so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms as well as an outrage on the principles of public law. The war ma'e upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression; on our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gullant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our descrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish in any manner whatever to interfere, with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inslienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi-ness" which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of ail parties to the social compact. Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing, and are still willing, to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen soldiers and the whole body of our people, and abeve all, in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent purbuits of industry and of neutral intercourse and exchanges so essential to its well being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence

The separate independence of the States, as

of this unnatural war in America. Thut if our adversaries, or those when they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dicrates of both prudence and humanity, by a presumptuous and delusive confi-dence in their own numbers or those of their black dence in their own numbers or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind. For ourselves, we have no fear of the result. The wildest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the con-

quest of eight millions of people resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon a, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and with the declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world, to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solitan and righteous arbitrament of

Approved June 14, 1864.

Nitre and Minine Bureau, }
Richmond, Aug. 15. 1864. }
UNDER instructions from the Secretary
War, the Commission D War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau. ficers or agents of the Nitre and Mining wengaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and U: per Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already, made will be complied with. RICHARD MORTON. .

Lieutenant Colonel Acting Chief of Bureau.

DISSOLUTION. THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO. is this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern

GEO. ARENTS. HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN .- The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Cammission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of ch wing and smoking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woolen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be bad. -Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

N. M. NORFLEET.

uce.-Having, in accordance with the above ncement, retired from the Auction and ission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage to me in my business connections heretos city, and respectfully ask a continuauce of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. lams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS. Richmond, Va., aug 11-10t

HESDORS ARMY N. VA.)

August 10, 4864

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 54.

will be used.

All persons connected with this army who are beent without proper antority, are enjoined to return to their respective commands without

This order is intered to embrace those who have remained absent beyond the time limited for their return, or after the cause of their absence as ceased. All such persons are admonished that every day they remain away from their posts, adds to the dangers and labors of their camrades. while it increases their own responsibility to the laws they are violating.

The Commanding General deems it only neces

sary to remind those who have erred through thoughtfolners or negligence, of the shame and disgrece they will bring upon themselves and their families, if they shrink from the manful discharge of duty in the hour of their country's need, and leave their homes to be defended and their independence to be secured by the unaided courage of To those whose absence has been prolenged un-

can only say, that a prompt and voluntary return to duty along can paliate their offence, and entitle them to expect any clemency.

If arrested and brought back, justice to the faithful and true, as well as the interests and safety of the country requires that they shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law. R: E. LEE, Gen. [Signed]

til they have incurred me guilt of desertion, he

OFFICIAL : J. C. McRAE, A. A. Gen. aug 22-33t

HEADQRS RESERVE, N. C.,) Raleigh, Aug. 19, 1864 GENERAL ORDERS) No. 6.

I. General Orders No. 3, paragraphs III., IV. and V., Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked. II. All Exemptions of persons within the Re-

serve ages, will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, without reference to the Lieutenant General Com-III. Applications for Detail of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local

Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the company from the county in which the applicapt esides shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated, and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circulars No. 3, 8 and 29, Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: First, In cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furloughfor sixty days will not be granted, when the party would, within that time, become eighteen years old. Secondly, In cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Otticer to the company of Senior Reserves from the county in which heresides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of lostruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts, according to county and congressional district. Thirdly, All applications herein referred to, required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the commandant of Conscripts, to this office for final action, instead

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes. JOHN W. HINSDALE,

of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Bich

aug 20-7t
The Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat and Winston Sentinel copy seven times.

AT AUCTION!

80,000 Pounds of Leaf Tobacco. TITILL be sold to the highest bidder, at HILLS-W BORO', on TUESDAY, the 30th AUGUST. instant, 80,000 pounds of excellent LEAF TO BACCO. It was selected in Granville and Frankiin counties, two years ago; has been carefully housed, and is in fine condition. In the let are five hogsheads of the celebrated Vesey Tobacco. Terms to suit purchasers.

D. D. PHILLIPS. RASCOE HOOKER. Hillsboro', N. C. aug 19-410t

VOL. I-No. 179.

Real Estate For Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow country, containing 800 acres, half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and bealthy, and so situated as te require but lit-

tle fencing.
For particulars, address,
D. A. HUMPHREY,
Geldsboro', N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

. RALEIGH, July 7, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS A Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.
W. W. VASS,

Treasurer.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. june 23 127-dt

Stolen. FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, I on the 22nd of June last, one G.W.D THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett Barat THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said

articles, will be liberally rewarded. july 21-d26t EVERY BOBY LOOK THIS WAY.

LOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLENS, W. W. WOODELS. 2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, August 9, 1864. August 9-tf. Paleigh, August 9. 1864.

Sorghum Boilers FOR SALE.

am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NORWOOD. Raleigh, July 22-

DR. B. F. SERINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.) 150 Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., unt. 1 1st October. aug 4 dtf

850 RKWARD. boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening inst. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion.

weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thomps n's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Foyers.
july 29-tf JOHN O'RORKE.

Confederate Taxes! 713HE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County

I of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES

for the year 1864 At-Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

1st, 2nd and 3rd Scotember Banks, Monday, Barney Jones', Tuesday. Lashiey's M Roads, Wednesday, 7th Green Level, Thursday, Sth Morrisville. Friday, 9:6 Bushee's, Monday, 12th Hood's Tuesday, Wakefield, Wednesday, 14:h Rolesville, Thursday, 15th Forestville, I riday, Dunnsville, Saturday, 17th

Laws', Tuesday, Cak Grove, Wednesday, 21st . . " C. W. Thompson's, Thursday, The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following surjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Staves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860 Horses, Mules, Asses and Jeanets, and value in 18.0. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tob. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rve. Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Cound-peas, Beaus, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The

number of bushels and their value -espectively,

must be stated separately. Household and Kilchen Eurniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and vatue in 18:0. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold duet, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed Value of all moneys beld abro'd, and bil s of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from tax-ation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco pur chased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. . The Bacon

will also be listed
M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES,
Assessors.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!

FURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court,

made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the un-

aug 3-d26t

dersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marien, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT O' LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven bundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortabe brick house with seven rooms and all the neces ary out-buildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four bundred and twenry acres adjoining the above, one hancred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided kalf interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and

hundred acres: and at terest in about two hundred and fity acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion. For any turther information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina

Sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and ore hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branck. Also an undivided one-

sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north

fork of the Catawba river, containing about six

TERMS made known on day of sale. JOHN CARSON, Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd, and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dee'd, aug 12-d12t this on the

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THRES actuals per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly es can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

MOUNTAIN HOME.

THE subscriber will sell the above form on which he lives, about one wile from Brinklevville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 agree. sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.

P. W. YARRELL. aug 12-61* Brinkleyville, N. C.

ADOLPH CCHN, WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C. BERAL advancements made on Produce conjuly 14, 1864—d3m.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDE-RATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS. HESE BONDS present the greatest induce-

ments for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable sewi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation. and the coupous receivable as coin for custom

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st. 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS. · Agent Treasury Department. july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Pemale Seminary. (Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.) TIHE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms,

&c., will be forwarded upon application to REV WM. HOUPER. Or T. C. HOO ER,
Fyetteville, N. C.
N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and

Angust, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.

\$100 Dellars Reward. RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREW-CY, aged 40 veers, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are

probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from. I will give the above reward for their coafinet in jail, so that I can get them.

BENJ. ELLI . aug 17 d26t Concord, N. C.

Negroes Wanted! I wish to buy one bundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and

fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Black-

THOS. J. PERSON. aug 16-20t Garyeburg, N. C.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL . IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE POR

GRINDING SORGEUM YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several Years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, enconomy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and
virtical, and Syrup Böllers from 20 galling to 120

gailons, for sale. Address Form M g II has to 120 gailons, for sale. Address SAFONA IRON CO., Favett-ville, N. C.
N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Baleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Kailroad.

july 21

WOOL NOTICE. QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maleton, July 2, 1864. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cetton Yara for Wool, upon the following One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwasted. Agents have been appointed to make the ex-

change at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rocking am, Hendersonville, Statesville, Koxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately...

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A. july 8-148-4f

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 41/2 and 81/2 feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by july 2-1 5 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD. OANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER

THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CUR-Deposites on call will be received by the Treeserer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charles- " ton and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilming ... ton, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta. Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of tone het cent per annum, and secured by the bypotheraton of an amount of the above boeds, equal to the sdm of these loans. The bonds to be ret apart by the Treasgrer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the

said certificates. The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the cu rency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the tavorable con-

prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM.

Secretary of the Treasury. RICEMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-69f

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPO ITARY, RALEIGH N. C. July 20th, 1864

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certa-ficates, issued by Searge W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent, certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The courses thereon,

due January first and July first, 1864, will be påtd Holders of Registered Stocks, who have beretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this

office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Kichmend to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,

july 27-tf july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.

TUESDAY, AUGUST, 23, 1864.

More and more manifest every day, become the signs of a disposition to peace among our enemies; and as these signs multiply and ebtain force, and show thereselves, they elate and strengthen the confidence of our army and people, cheer their hopes and inspire their determination. And if any proof were wanting of the truth of what we have all along contended for, that the ill-limed and unwise cries for peace heretofore et up among eurselves, would encourage and help the foe, that proof is now felt in full measure by the corresponding results which their conduct produces upon us. Now they are distracted, divided and vociferous for peace, and we are confident, bold and victorious. Unquestionably, the mistaken action of many last fall, retarded the cause of peade; while now, with as little doubt, does the action of the North hasten its accomplishment. But in the main, we are indebted for its approaching consummation to the judgment, presight and able executive management of President Davis, and to the series of hard-fought battles, the severe repulses of the enemy, and the hardy and unfailing patriotism of our military leaders and their followers.

The causes which now produce the earnest impressions for peace among the Yankee pation, are not transitory. The terrible events of this war are coming home to them and can no longer be ignered! They can no longer hide the folly of the idea that they can sabjugate the South: The rampant notion of coirfiscating our esta es, settling down upon our lands, enjoying our property, feasting in our homes and making serving women of our fair and virtuous danghters, has subsided before the stern and inexorable loric of dead corpses which glut their eyes whenever they look on our soldiers face to face in bittle; and when they come to contemplate like after appoarance of their thinned and demoralized ranks, all these inducements of gain-the only inducements effective with Yankees -vanish, and they are left without at object in carrying on the war. They see too, the condition of the South They see that we are bettering our means and prepuration every day. Our investive powers are existed. Foundries, mills, manufactories, en meering and ord-nance establishments have been constructed, colarged and permanently worked; and in regard to all the actual wants of life and the demands for warlike material, the war has been for the Confederacy a season of development. They see, too, that we are unitedthat the wicked and cowardly elements of division, which ever and aron within fimited. spheres pandered to their success, have been dispersed, and that union, harmony and a hold confidence pervade the popular mind.

They see, too, that we cannot be starved out. The labor that they sought to interfere with and prevent, has semained true, and faithful, and efficient; an now, after all their efforts of the past fall, and notwiths anding their occasional successes, they see a larger territory planted in grain, and the prospects of a more abundant supply of food, than we have had since the war began. And more than this: They see that the exhaustion of men that they expected, has not occurred .-By some wonderful provisory management of our War Department, and by the extreme skill and caution of our Generals, our forces are preserved in the most extraordinary way ; so that as their numbers diminish by corps d' armee, our thinned regiments are from time to time replenished, so as salways to present the same secure front that they are wont to-

But in aid of all these practical, tangible. material reasons for a change of opinionreasons very strong with the Yankee mindthere are others to which they are not inaccessible, though of the moral kind The Northern people begin to fee that they have erred, and by their rulers have been compelled to commit a great crime; not that the commission of a great crime is repugnant to that nation; but this great crime has not, nor is likely to preduce to them any advantage, but rather a horrible misforture. It is a bad bargain It has not and will not pay ; and there being no dollars in it, it has no sense either. The Yankee nation begin to be convinced that coercion is a failure—that it ought never to have been attempted on sovereign Statesthat the dissolved Union hever could be restored by force. They see this in the simple fact that they cannot hold a territory after they occupy it. It was not the dispersion of a mob that they undertook when they sunmoned their seventy-five thousand men to "crush the rebellion." It was the subjuga-tion of a great, and powerful, and proud, and high-minded nation, that was intent upon independence, conscious of its inhevent right to it, and determined to uphold and maintain it : and no matter at what cost, to secure and preserve its free nationality.

The North is becoming satisfied of all this. They show it in their newspaper press, in the action of their public meetings, in the outspoken speeches of leading men, and within a few days they will put it forth in the declarations of a representative body, whose announcement will carry a furor of enthusiasm. We view the situation with interest, as those who desire peace, and will we come it; but are prepared vet further to struggle for it.

The News.

Yesterday and to day our columns have con-

tained highly important and interesting news from several quarters. We are in receipt of no papers from Virginia of a later date than those quoted from on yesterday; but we learn that passengers who left Petersburg on Saturday night or Sunday morning, report that another severe engagement occurred on the Petersburg and Weldon Road Saturday afternoon, in which our forces captured a large number of priseners, drove the enemy to the west of the road and bad them cut off frem their entreuchments on the east side of the road. The capture of the whole force was almost confidently expected. The loss, on both sides, is reported large-heavier, it is said, than in both the two previous days fights. We expect to receive some definite information concerning this last engagement before going to press with this paper.

[Since the above was in type, a gentleman of this city, who left Petersburg on Sunday morning, informs us that it is a mistake about a fight having occurred on Saturday. There had been no fighting since Friday, up to Sunday morning.

The news of the capture of Memphis beaur troops, reported in our telegraph column, is highly inportant, if true; the confirmation of which is anxiously looked for. And the rists in New Orleans in resistance to the enforcement of Lincoln's draft there, is but the precurser of the revolts and riots that are sure to follow in the northern and western pertion of his dominions. See the premonitions in the Northern news which we publish to-day.

We have nothing late from the Valley. At the last accounts our forces had been in line of battle for two days, but the Yankees, so far from manifesting a disposition to make an attack, appeared to be withdrawing from our immediate front. There is no foundation for the ramor that a battle took plaze on the 14th, in which the enemy was repulsed with considera-

We publish to-day some important rumers from Sherman's rear, which though not confirmed yet by any official information, are believed to bave foundation in fact. It is known. that such a movement as the one referred to contemplated, and that there is certain ly " a fire in the rear" of Sherman's army.

Every thing wears a most encouraging and inspiring aspect, for our cause, in every direction; and the enemy's succession of reverses, disasters and defeats must tend greatly to accelerate and increase the despondency, the alarm and the demolization prevalent in Lincoln's armies and his crushed subjects at

The loss of our brave and noble soldiery in the repulse and slaughter they have visited upon the vandal foe, wreathe the cypress most painfully with the laurel that encircle their deeds. Let us hope that our losses reported in the last fight around Petersburg have been greatly over-estimated.

More Pepredations.

We continue to publish the outrages committed by deserters and desperadoes, so that the authorities, State and Confederate, may see the necessity for prompt and decided action. A letter to the Editors of this paper, from Stekes county, says -" Deserters are quite numerous in the northers part of this county, and they have committed many depredations on the loyal citizens. I was informed yesterday that F. Eltis was killed a few days since. He has been a terror to the citizens for a long time .-He was regarded as the leader of the deserters. I also understand that Lawson, another desperate character, was wounded in both arms -An effort is being made to arrest them, and I hope will succed. A baud of deserters have been robbing many citizens of Forsyth county lately-they spare all persons who voted for Helden, and only take from persons who voted for Mace. Two deserters were killed in For-

eyth county last week." The Asheville News of the 18th, sars, "a member of the 14th Battalion informs us that Mr. Holcombe, a member of that Battalion. was bushwacked on the the 12th instant, while at work on his farm, two miles from Marshall. He was fire I upon by three mes, and instantly killed; afterwards, his body was riddled with Bills, and his scalp taken off! The perpetrators of this shocking crime are known, and the avengers of blood are upon their track. A swift and awful retribution awaits them, if indeed it was not already overtaken them. Mr. Holcombe had been in the service three years. and was highly esteemed as a soldier and a oit-

A SUCCESSFUL CONFEDERATE RAID .-- We learn from the South Carolinian of the 19th. that Col. Rowan, with 250 men, has just returned from a successful raid into E ist Tennessee, where he destroyed the splendid railroad bridge, 780 feet long, over the Tennessee river, at London, captured 75 prisoners. brought away 700 pairs of blankets and 200 uniforms, besides destroying a considerable number of wagons and other property. The movement would have been a surprise but for the treachery of some person, who revealed the plan to the enemy and caused them to be on the alert. A fight ensued in consequence, during which we lost five killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and the Yankees suffered a loss of about forty killed, besides a number wounded. Our forces consisted of soldiers recently exchanged, and started from a point pear the Tennessee line.

Brig. Gen. J. G. Martin has taken command of the "District of Western North Carolina." He gives notice that a "full pardon will be granted to all deserters and absenters who surrender themselves on or before the 10th day of September next." Those who fail to respond to this offer may expect the extreme penalty to be dealt out to them.

". Mother," said Ike Partington, " did you know that the 'iron borse' has but ore ear?" "One cap! merciful graci ne child, what do you mean ?" " Why the engineer, of course."

Interesting Particulars.

The Richmond Dispatch contains interesting particulars of the fights below Richmond, which among other facts, show the important and gallant parts enacted by North Carolina troops. We copy the following:

We alluded vesterday to the fact that Signal Hill was in the possession of the enemy, and stated that it then lacked confirmation. but it afterwards turned out to be true. It appears that the hill was occupied without opposition on Wednesday morning, and that the enemy immediately set about fortifying the position on the front towards Richmond. Our commander, however, determined that the Yankees should met hold quiet possession of a position they had taken so easily, and arrangements were made to drive them off. Accordingly on Wednesday evening, our ironclads, under the command of Commander Mitchell, steamed down the James until they got within range of the hill, when they opened a furious canvery midst of the enemy's forces. The firing men was heavy and rapid, the report of being distinctly heard in R hm some show of resistance, the Yankees doned their position and fled, deaving the m in possession of our troops, and our signal station has since been re-established. Signal Hill is on the plantation of Mr. Henry

and crews are entitled to much credit for the accuracy of their fires. The report that Brigadier General Chambliss was killed in the fight of Tuesdayed. His dead body was sent int the enemy on Wednesday under flag of truce. Capt. W. Roy Mason, jr., of Gen. Fields's staff, is baldly wounded and a prisoner. He has been sent to Fortress Monree. Col. Oates, of Georgia, (Fields's division,) and Licut. Col. Carmichael of the Twenty-eighth Georgia regiment, were also badly wounded in Tuesday's

about two miles and a half below Chaffin

Bluff. Our little fleet of ironeleds performed

battle. Lieut. Lewis, of the 18th North Carelina regiment, bape's brigade, was killed. The enemy has possession of Newmarket or Jennings' Hill, at the intersecting of the Newmarket and Long Bridge road, and occupies a line of entrenchments extending from Biddle's shop to Willis's church, nearly paralled to the Quaker road. His right has been driven across White Oak swamp, which is a tributary of the Chickahominy. The Yankees have advanced up as far the Drill room, or John Gathright's place at Newmarket. On Tuesday they burnt Cornelins Crew's house, on Malvern Hill.

The location of the fight on Tuesday was near Fussell's mill, between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. The enemy in a furious charge, succeeded in breaking through Wright's brigade, but was speedily driven back, with terrib'e slaughter, by Lane's N. C. brigade and some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians That portion of the enemy who one huncred and fifty of our men, driven back, and bus our original lines were re-established. In this charge we captured six hundred pris- FROM ATLANTA-BATTLE OF THE 6TH-SHERoners, a stand of colors and several hundred fee arms. Prisoners report that the General Ferrero, dancing master and

der of negro troops, was killed.

The enemy's force on this side of the river is said to be composed of the Teuth and Second corps, with a large body of cavalry.

Officers who were engaged in the Tuesday represent that the slaughter of kees exceeded that of the 80th of July in a of Petersburg. Indeed, they received such severe punishment that they have been contented to remain comparatively quiet ever

FURTHER AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS. The Enquirer is indebted to a gentleman from headquarters for the following further particulars of the events of Tuesday and

A ter his repulse on the morning of Tuesday, the enemy massed his troops (tenth and 2d corps) in front of our lines, about half a mile north of Fozzle's mills, charged furiously and quickly succeeded, about 12, m., in bre king through Wright's brigade, of Mahone's division. Lane's North Carolina brigade. which was on the left of Wright's, immediately moved by the right flank until it reached the Darbytown road, filed down this a short distance, and then, in the presence of Major Field, wheeled into fine at a double-quick, charged the enemy, who had poured through the gap in great numbers, and dreve them over 600 yards, to the cover of the captured breastworks. Here, at 50 yards distance, both sides kept up a terrible fusilade for some fitteen minutes, when raising a wild yell, the brigade rushed upon the breastworks. In three minutes the works along the entire brigade front were recaptured. Scores of Yankees, white and black lay dead in the treuches, and jumping over the works, the "tar heels" poured volley after volley into the firing masses of the enemy. A considerable number of the enemy, however, still held the works on our left [their line being so much longer than ours] and tureed their fire upon our flank. But in ten minutes, one hundred and fifty men were thrown forward through a ravine, in front of the breastwork, and suddenly attacking the enemy in flank and rear. caused all the remainder of his line to break, leaving the entire line in our possession. In this charge we captured some six hundred prisoners and a stand of colors, a number of fine arms, plenty of rich booty, and, better than all, re-established the broken lines.

It is proper to say that in the charge Lane's brigade was joined by some of Anderson's and Benning's Georgians, who did gallant service. The enemy have not since repeated their attempt but keep up a continuous skirmish fire. Otherwise all is quiet near the scene of Tues-

day's battle.

Our loss was comparatively small. When the works were recaptured, however, the dead body of Gen Girardy, who commanded Wright's brigade, was found in the trenches a minuie ball having passed through his head. On our extreme left, which was occupied by Gary's and Chambliss's cavalry, supported by Gregg's Texas infantry brigade, we dreve the enemy, about dark Wednesday evening, through White Oak Swamp, in which they abandoned a large number of their horses and scattered in all directions in the bog. In this handsome little affair we captured fifty prisoners.

Among the Yaukee killed was Gen. Ferrero, dancing master and commander of the negro It is certain that Gen. Juo. R. Chambliss was killed on Tuesday, and his body is in the hands

APPOINTED .- We are happy to learn that Dr. Pride Jones, of Hillsboro', has received the appointment of Confederate States Marshall for the State of North Carolina, vice Wesley Jones, Esq., resigned.

In a church is the epitaph : " Here lies the body of James Retinson and Rath, his wife :" and undermeath this text; " Their warefore is accomplished!"

The Latest from the North.

Northern papers of the 18th have been received. They contain advices from Grant's army to the 16th, inclusive:

THE MOVEMENTS ON THE NORTH SIDE. The following press dispatches give some details of the enemy's recent movements on the north side of the James;

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- On Saturday last, General Hancock's corps was put in metion on the James river, and by a circuitous route, reached the north side of the river at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap, on Saturday night. Turner's and Tany's divisions, of the Tenth corps, also crossed over to Deep Bettom on

the same night.

Faster's division, which has been for some ime posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General Birney a little after sunrise on Sunday, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers Mefore them for some considerable distance, nunade, sending shells with accuracy into the when the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regionel Osborne, charged and broke the

cantime, Gregg's cavalry had clear-for flancock and he got me con-position Birney's right, on road, which leads from Malsault on the of his works, which guard Richmond in that quarter. their work effectually, and their gallant officers captured six pieces of cannon and two

second dispatch, speaking of the same af-

The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lost about two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded from the effects of the

The Baltimore Gazette, speaking of this movement of Grant, says:

The object of General Grant in crossing the James river to the Peninsula, near Deep Bottom, appears to have been to ascertain, by a reconnoissance in force, the strength of the Confederates in that quarter. Two army corps (the Second and Tenth) and General Foster's division, were engaged in the movemert. In its earlier stages it was quite successful. A battery, consisting of four eightinch Napoleon guns, was captured. The Confederate skirmishers were driven back upon their support with the loss of seventy-five to a hundred men taken prisoners, and a line of rifle-pits carried. Here the success of the Federal troops terminated. The enemy were found to occupy a strong position in force.—
An attempt which was made by the Second corps to flink the enemy's works failed completely. The loss in the Second divi-sion is said to have been at least three hunheld the works to our left were charged by died men. The First and Third divisions, which were in support, lest about two hun dred and fifty.

. MAN'S COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

Under its. "General . News" head; the Ga-

There can no longer be any doubt that the battle of the 6th of August, before Atlanta. was quite a serious affair For several days previous, General Sherman had been massing his troops on the right, and making all ne cessar, preparations for a determined assault on Hood's works. The object of the Federal commander was to force his way to the Macon road and compel Hord either to accept

battle in the open field or to evacuate Atlanta. The movement was intended to have been secret, sudden, and, it was hoped, decision De lays, however, occurred. On the 4th and 5th, the troops of the Twenty-third and Fourteen corps were in line of battle, and positions were assigned them from which an engagement was to have been brought on. On the evening of the 5th, the Fourteenth corps, supported by a portion of the Twenty-third, was ordered to advance and drive the enemy from a position in facut of the Federal lines. A misunderstanding on a point of military effquette arese benot made. Orders were finally issued for the

columns to advance at daylight on the 6th. At the appointed time, the Fourteenth corps, supported by the Twenty-third, crossed Utoy creek, drove in the enemy's skirmishers and pickets, and pushed forward eargerly to assault the line of earthworks that the Confederates had thrown up on a succession of hills, and whose possession would open the way to the Macon railroad. The Federal troops advanced to within twenty yards of the work, when the Confederates, who had reserved their fire, poured into the assaulting columns a perfect sterm of bullets, which struck the men down by hundreds. Actuated by a determination to force the line at any cost, the troops continued, nevertheless, to press forward; but the fire was so steady and persistent that they finally recoiled and fell back, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy. The loss sustained in this attack by the First brigade slone is estimated at three hundred. In the meantime, firing had become general along the whole line, till it reached the front of the Fifteenth corps, which was hotly engaged for mere than an hour; but the results in that quarter are not given. The Second, Third, and Twentieth corps succeeded, after a severe engagement, in advancing well forward upon the extreme left of the Confederates which was found to extend along the line of the railroad; but the battle closed without reaching the coveted point. We learn com later dispatches that no serious engagement has eince taken place.

A dispatch received late last evening states that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased Wheeler attacked the Federal treops under Seibold at that point, drove them out, and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements were being sent to Seibold from Chattanorga. Four trains, intended for Sherman's army, were compelled to halt at er near Dalten. Wheeler's troops were busily engaged tearing up the track on both sides of the town. His supposed object is to destrey the tunnel at Tussel Hill. Other portions of his force are engaged cutting the road south of Dalton. A train on its way to Sherman is said to have been captured at Altoona.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Gazette says : The Tallabassee still continues her depredations A telegraph from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reports the capture of seven vessels on Sunday last. Another telegram from Thomaston, Maine, appounces the capture of twenty-ave vessels off Mactinicius Reck. All the latter were, most probably, fishing schooners.

TLEMENT OF THE DANISH DIFFICULTIES. The Asia, at Halfax, brings the intelligence that the arrangement of the Danish question has been confirmed via Copenhagen. Denmark completely codes the Duchies to Austria and Prussia, together with Jutland and Euclere the town of Ribe excepted.

LATEST "GRAPEVINE" NEWS -A report has been received in this place, to the effect that 400 Yankees were captured at Jasper, Pickens county, on Sunday night, by a portion of Wheeler's command .- Athens Watchman.

Rumors from Sherman's Bear.

While we have nothing official in addition to the reports which we have already published, of the operations of our cavalry along the Western and Atlantic Railroad, we have gathered the following statements, from other parties, which confirm previous reports, and give promise of still more cheering intelligence from that quarter.

Os the 18th it is stated that Wheeler's headquarters were a cross the Chattahoochee twelve miles from Marietta, near Turner's Ferry (we believe) which point had been reached without interruption—theenemy having been evidently deceived by the adroit mevements of the cavalry, and their reported presence elsewhere. Pushing on with vigor, they reached Marietta that day, and burned large quantities of stores, and it is stated that a number of the largest buildings about the public square were consumed. Ninety-four misoners are said to have been all that were

Hurrying on up the road, the camp of Corfederate prisoners at Big Shanty is said to have | gressing. been everhauled, and a large number, variously sta ed at from 500 to 1200 of our troops were released, and those who were well, joined the "gay and festive" dragoons, and proceeded to Acworth, where a large quantity of Yankee

stores were burued. . No official confirmation of any cheering reports having reached us, we do not vouch for their credibility, but they come from truthful persons who saw men from Wheeler's command who had returned from across the Chattahoochee, and who have left A lanta since Sunday morning. It is well known that such a movement was contemplated, and therefore, in the absence of official news, we feel justified in publishing the reports which are so current that they come from Macon and Atlanta, and from Covington-all agreeing in substance.

We learn through the same channel that the Yankees have taken away most of the negroes from the cit zens of Marietta, and some of the wealthiest ladies in the place are doing their own work, and have even been obliged to cut word to cook with. And old negro preacher had been installed to instruct the juvenile pickaninies, and our troops turned out the sable old pedagogue, and broke up his establishment.

There is evidently a fre in Sherman's rear. We wait in almost big finate official advices.

FROM THE PE A correspondent of the

the Yankee force at Atlanta has either been v-restimated or reduced by sickness and desertion! He says our army is strong and hopeful-our officers vigilant and determined.

About midnight on the night of August 13, a fire broke out in the frame building on Marietta street Atlanta, adjoining the brick engines were on the ground, and brought into play. During the progress of the fire t'e enemy directed the are from all his batteries in the direction of the light, but none of the assembled crowd were injured. The three frame buildings belonged to J. R. Pitts, Esq., and the brick building to Major Gunby. The fire originated from a shell falling among some cotton stored in the rear of the house occupied by Dr. Biggets.

The effort of the enemy for some days past has evidently been directed to the extension of his lines to his right, in the direction of preached within a mile of the West Point road. a short distance below East Point, but early Saturday morning they feil back over a mile, to their former position. The obstacles to a flank movement in that direction were undoubtedly found more formidable than expected, but of their nature we are not ad-

vised. The Macon Telegraph learns indirectly from official sources, that Wheeler struck the State Road at Acworth on Saturday night, tore up the road, captured and destroyed three trains and the bridge over the Etowah. A conrier brought in this news to headquarters Mon-

New Advertisements.

Auction Sales--Sorghum Boilers. NEXT Saturday, August 27th, at 12 o'clock, I will offer to the highest bi der, One Hundred Plates of Iron for Sorghum pans.

D. W. C. BENBOW,

Commission Merchant, Greensboro, N. C. aug 23-d4t

Stop Thief.

STOLEN from my stables, on Sunday night, S 21st inst., nine miles east of Raleigh, my BAY MARE. She is medium size, has a full, blaze face; all the feet white except the right fore-foot her gait is a short pace. I will give a liberal re-ward for any information concerning her, and a still larger one for the apprehension of the thicf aug 23-dlt* Auburn P. O., N. C.

For Sale.

near the Railroad Depot.

A No. 1 article of Syrup this day received.—
Call soon, as it is going off fast, by the gallon,—two doors below the Express Office. Also for sale a House and Lot, with three rooms,

J. H. KIRKHAM. ERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,) Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their willing to receive the same in papment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks grawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity there with.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certifi-

cates as required. G. A. TRENHOLM. Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,]
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUT-STANDING TAKED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the \$100 notes, at 66% per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan. upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66% per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

G. A. TRENHOLM. aug 23-d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863; by J. S. TDRAGHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Highly Interesting from Memphis and New Orleans.

Mobile, Aug. 21. A special dispatch to the Mobile Register, dated Senatobia, Aug. 21, says: We attacked Memphis. at 7 o'clock this morning. Heavy fring was heard for three hours, and it is supposed the city has been captured, as the Federal force is report.

ed small and unsuspecting. A Federal force occupied Oxford to-day. The operator at Jackson reports a great riot. in New Orleans. Four hundred citizens killed. The riot arose in consequence of Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops have been called on to suppress the riot, which was still pro-

All quiet in Mobile.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 20, 11 A. M .- Lt. Gen. A. P. Hill commanded our forces in the fight yesterday evening. Warren was strengthened by the ninth corps. The enemy were driven about three quarters of a mile in froit, and back about two miles on the flank.

Twenty-two hundred prisoners, including niney commissioned officers, were captured. Last night ended the fight, which was a very considerable affair. It has not been resumed thus far to-

The enemy still hold possession of the Weldon railroad. Our losses are not very heavy. Gen. Clingman was wounded. Maj. Lawson, of the Fifty-fifth Virginia, killed. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded not ascertained. Yankee

Gen. Crawford, reported by prisoners killed. The usual artillery duel between midnight and day this morning between the lines in front of the city. No casualties reported.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19 .- Heavy artillery firing occurred on our centre last night. The enemy's battery in front of the city opened a heavy fire, exceeding any yet, with 42-pounders. A Sawyer's shell exploded in a house, killing Capt. Jarson of the 14th Texas cavalry, and wounding several ladies and children. No other damage.

Kilpatrick instead of going after Wheeler as was supposed, turned towards the Atlanta and West Point road, which he struck at Fairburn and cut the road and telegraph. He has gone in the direction of the Macon road, and it is supposed thence to Andersonville, for the purpose of rebuilding formerly occupied by Gen. Wright | leasing the prisoners. His force is estimated at as headquarters. The brick building and from 2,500 to 3,000. It is reported that Wheeler three frames adjoining were burned before the had burned the bridges at Etowah, Resaca, and flames were stayed. One or two of the city Dalton. The enemy are there undoubtedly on half

SECOND DESPATCE.]

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 .- Kilpatrick's raid, composed of 2,500 men, crossed the Chattaboochee at Campbelton and struck the road at Fairburn at 3 e'clock on Friday morning, and destroyed the read for six miles. The raiders then crossed over to the Macon road, 'striking it at Lovejay's on Friday evening, moving towards Jonesboro' .-The Federal infantry support, which accompanied Kilpatrick's cavalry to the West Point road, returned, and the cavalry proceeded along the road the Macon and West Point roads. Late Fri- lowards the Macon road. Ross' brigade skirmday evening a considerable force had ap- | ished with their advance, but was not able to hold the enemy in check. The raiders burned the Depot and Post Office at Jonesboro', destroying

all papers. On Saturday evening the enemy were surrounded between Lovejoy's and sonesboro' by Reynold's infantry brigade, and Armstrong's and Ross' cav-

alry. A sharp engagement ensued, Kilpatrick charging at the head of his column.

The raiders, after being completely routed, charged Ross' brigade and cut their way out.—
Our loss, ten killed. Enemy's loss, twenty-five. The raiders being pursued by two Georgia regiments of cavalry, retreated through McDesough and escaped. Only a mile of the Macon road was destroyed, which has been repaired. The city is

very quiet to-day. No shelling going on.
The enemy deny the charge of shelling the city, and claim that their shot are all directed at our Gararey's division of Cavalry bas disappeared from Decatur. Nothing from Wheeler.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CONFEDERATE. GOLDSBORO', Aug. 22 .- Col. Kennedy is not dead. I have seen and talked with him in Golds-

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, 10th August, 1864, at the residence of Mrs. M. L. Haile, in Camden, S. C., by the Rev. Samuel A. Hay, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, Capt. MAR-TIN V. MOOKE, 6th N. C. Cavalry, to Miss SALLIE E, daughter of the late Isaac Lenoir, Esq., of Sumter District, S. C.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. JACKSON A. KINSEY.

"A good name is better than precious contment; and the day of one's death than the day of one's birth."

When patriotism and moral worth are sacrificed on the altar of our country, all true hearts feel the loss. Another patriot has fallen—another brave soldier is gone! Lieut. Jackson A. Kinsey, of Jones county, N. C., of the 66th regiment. C. volunteers. while nobly engaged in defending his country from the tread of the invader, was killed near Petersburg, Va., by shell from the enemy, July 30th, 1864, in the 27th year of his age. His mortal remains were carried to the ald homesteed in Jones country. the old tomestead, in Jones county, where the last sad tribute to his virtues was paid by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, who thus attested their appreciation of his moral worth.— Thus passed away in the bloom and vigor of manhood, one whose sacred memory will long and fondly be cherished by all who knew him. Amid the roar and carnage of the battle-field, he closed his earthly career, to enter upon that bright and better sphere above, where pain and death are never felt, but where the sunshine of Ged's leve shall permeate all souls, and the night of sorrow and death be known no more. Then, while we drop the tear of affection over his grave, let us remember that he is no longer subject to the danger and sufferings incident to this life. In the light of revelation, we can confidently say, "better is the day of one's death than the day of one's birth." Let these Biblical truths console the bereaved. Though dead, and his voice hushed on earth, set his family and friends have the consoling assurance that he lives in Heaves.

I would not intrude upon the sanctity of bereaved affection, but allow me to say to the afflicted mother, brothers and sisters, "Sorrow not as these who have no hope." What may now appear dark and inscrutable, will yet stand forth clearly revealed in the light of God's love.

Q Remember that the departed object of your love has left a good name. Let this reflection soothe your grief. But, above all, trust in the infinite goodness of God. He is too wise to err, and altogether too good to be unkind; He doeth all things well—

"He'll finish to and man restore,
All creatures shall their God adore: the old tomestead, in Jones county, where the last sad tribute to his virtues was paid by a large.

"He'll finish she and man restore,.
All creatures shall their God adore;
The anthem long and loud shall swell."
Our Savior bath done all things well."

Let this faith cheer the mourners. It is death of its terror, and bring the domes and the spires of the heavenly city to the view of our longing FRIEND. Let this faith cheer the mourners. It is found